College News.

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THE FAMINE IN CHINA AND RUSSIA.

It is believed that if we Wellesley girls realized the frightful sufferings in Russia and China, that we would need no urging to do our utmost to alleviate the results of what is one of the most gigantic catastrophes that has ever fallen on the civilized world. It is to aid us to a clearer and fuller realization of the true conditions, that these articles are written.

Several millions of men, women, children and babies are facing, not possible nor probable suffering, but life or death. They are starving or committing suicide by hundreds and hundreds. Agony and anguish beyond anything we can imagine is sweeping down thousands. Relief committees have been organized everywhere, and the system of distributing the funds is so very carefully arranged and carried out that there is absolutely no leakage. Every penny we may send will go directly and actually to those who are starving to death. A life may be saved in Russia for five dollars; that means that one person can be kept alive until harvest time, by that amount. A life may be saved in China for one dollar. It is reckoned and proved true that for a cent and a half it is possible to keep one person through one day. This is an accurate statement of the case, and it is laid before our consideration—our honest and earnest consideration.

We do not urge you to send money, not a penny, but we do most earnestly beg you to think—honestly think, and after that we leave you to do what you may think best.

Famine Opportunities.

The opportunity of the famine means to us too often merely an opportunity of sacrifice; the chance to deny ourselves some comfort or luxury that the money thus saved may buy bread for the starving. It is this, but it is far more. It is the opportunity to reveal to ourselves, not less than to others, the better things of our nature.

China has known but the bad side of our so-called civilization. Proud but weak, she has seen herself forced by Western greed to admit the frightful curse of the opium trade. She has seen her choicest ports pass under foreign control. Her most sacred beliefs have been outraged. In the face of greed and oppression so tremendous the heroic efforts of missionaries have counted but little, and all over China to-day a white man is a "foreign devil."

We of the West have now the opportunity of teaching China how much tenderness and generosity and sympathetic imagination are found among the people she has learned to hate. This gracious lesson of trust has already been largely learned by Russia. America is to her already the land of promise; we can help to make it to both nations the land which slowly, haltingly, but yet truly struggles toward the Christ-ideal.

The opportunity is not entirely for Russia and China. We who love so well this country of ours, who are saddened even more than we are shamed by all its failures, know that it will take the high place which of right belongs to it, only in the measure in which its citizens have learned that the things best worth struggle and sacrifice are those such as Love and Honor, Service and Sympathy, which cannot be bought with a price. For us is the opportunity to learn not simply the responsibility and the duty, but the joy of giving. For us is the opportunity thus given in our small degree to raise the national ideals and to make America more what we wish our country to be.

A Plea for Small Offerings.

A special plea is made in behalf of the sufferers from famine in China and in Russia, to those who cannot give large sums and who may, by reason of this fact, be kept from giving anything. It is seldom, perhaps, that an opportunity comes for doing so much with little, and even small coins will go far toward saving human life. The joy of giving is not one of the special privileges of the rich, and generosity greater than that of our merchant princes may be shown in offering little sums whose loss will be really felt. The habit of generosity is one of the greatest pleasures in life; it is also, as President Eliot said to his freshmen a few years ago, one of the marks of gentle breeding; and it should be cultivated whether it is five cents or five hundred dollars that one has the privilege of bestowing in response to the cry of need.

Wanted—An Imagination.

On the other side of this little world of ours men, women and children are starving not by the hundreds or the thousands but literally by the millions. "Seldom in history has catastrophe so gigantic fallen upon such wide extents of territory or such vast populations." The rains withheld over an extent of Russian territory half as large as the United States, have fallen in deluges over northern China raising the rivers above the level of the dykes which ordinarily protect the low-lying land, and flooding the homes and farms of ten million persons. Millions in each country are in deadly need. Everything has been sold, even, in some cases, to the thatch and timbers of the homes and the clothes of the babies. Seeds, grass and clay are mixed to make a "hunger bread" eaten by human beings though refused even by dogs. The green scum from the top of stagnant water is not despised. The imagination halts appalled before suffering so awful and so widespread. If one person or ten persons in this college were thus suffering our hearts and our purses would leap to their help. O for an imagination to make as real to us the anguish whose groans we can not hear!

The Relief Committee.

The relief committee which has been organized here at Wellesley and to which we may give our contributions, consists of three members of the faculty and four from the student body. They are as follows: Professor Wilcox, Professor Hart, Miss Florence Jackson, Louise Pla[illegible], Dorothy Fuller, 1908, Stella Taylor, 1909, Kate Cushman, 1910. The general relief committee for Russia may be addressed —The Russian Famine Relief Committee, 135 East Fifteenth street, New York City. The general relief committee for China may be addressed—The Red Cross Society, 500 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Notice.

Some very interesting articles on these questions have appeared in recent magazines. In "Charities" for February 2d, and for March 2d, there are articles on Russia. In the "Outlook" for March 30, there is an article on China, and in the same periodical for March 1, one on Russia. These magazines are on the reserved shelves of the History Department in the library of History and Economics.

Dr. Denison's Bible Class.

The Reverend John Hopkins Denison of Boston is conducting a Bible class in the Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus. It meets on Tuesday evenings in College Hall Chapel, as that is the only place big enough to contain this large and enthusiastic class. Although the course is already begun any one interested will be welcome. Each evening's discussion is in a way complete in itself. The course, as the name implies, is of especial value to those who take an interest in sociological work and economic questions. Mr. Denison's years of experience in the poorest districts of New York City, his strong vivid phrasing of all questions, and the rare sincerity of his personality make him a particularly impressive and delightful leader for such a class.

College News.

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ALUMNÆ EDITOR,
Caroline Fletcher.
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Florence Plummer, 1907 Elisabeth Condit, 1907
Emma McCarrol, 1908 Anna Brown, 1909

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EDITORIAL.

Many a person who listened in chapel to the Dean's earnest appeal for help in behalf of the famine sufferers, for self denial of luxuries in order that human life might be saved, felt a sharp sense of pain at the Freshman play that very evening at the lavish, almost riotous abundance of flowers. Rumor says three hundred dollars' worth of flowers were given to the Freshman actors; the precise sum is immaterial in face of the evidence to the eyes of such lavish waste. And the sad part of it all is, that these new comers to our community are but following the standards set by the older members of the community; that this abuse of giving flowers is but the direct and logical outcome of the Sophomore play, in sending flowers to which upper class girls were the chief offenders.

The spectacle of Saturday night's flowers might make a cynic wonder whether college education touches more than the surface of students' lives, whether it does not glance off as the proverbial drop of water from the duck's back. The eternal fight of the forces of civilization against the forces of barbarism goes on still, even here,—and with wavering result. Are we not, the cynic might well ask, allying ourselves against civilization, against what civilization has won for us in the way of sensitive, humane instinct, in the feeling of brotherhood it has so slowly evolved, when, in face of one of the most overwhelming calamities of modern times, we waste the substance that might save a whole village from actual starvation? The barbarian is the man who goes crashing ahead doing what he wants; who satisfies an immediate whim, and is impervious to the check of restraints that grow from ideals. Undoubtedly it is pleasant to empty one's pocket-book to send flowers to Freshmen in the cast of a play; it is pleasant always to show courtesies to people and appear as the generous friend, but surely it is a higher form of courtesy and friendship to sacrifice such an immediate impulse in recognition of a more impersonal but infinitely more pressing claim—the cry of those suddenly stricken down. Even the barbarian, if he heard the cry with his own ears, might respond; but if it were remote, he would not have acquired such habits of self discipline and imaginative sympathy, as would check him from some immediate indulgence. Do we not seem a bit like the barbarian in our heedlessness and waste, in our bluntness to the finer appeal?

This, after all, is the goal of education—the training of people to serve ideal ends, to make ideal interests more real and more coercive than material interests, to supplant the lower pleasure by the higher pleasure. Surely there can be no comparison between giving to the cause for which the Dean enlisted our sympathy and loading a single Freshman, as actually happened, with ten dozen carnations and a dozen other miscellaneous bouquets.

And even if the Russian-Chinese famine were not upon us, the mere vulgarity of such a use of money and flowers would press home upon us with a sense of shame. People who haven't very much in their heads or very much in their hearts enjoy display as display. When we see overdressed people of one kind on Sixth avenue and of another kind on Fifth avenue, we feel pity for them that the adornment of their own person overtops the love of books, of travel, of music, of philanthropic service, of the millions of things that make other people rejoice to dress simply, even meanly, in order to have money to spend for such ends. We spend money for what we want most, and in no way are we so surely tested. It takes no intelligence to waste money,—a fool and his money are soon parted; but it takes the nicest honor and sense of intrinsic values to use money rightly. That we educated women who have been set apart in opportunity, who have seen in the horizon of our life the great ideals which the race has slowly evolved through generation after generation, the ideals that have lifted man from kinship with the brutes to kinship with the gods, that we should lapse into passive toleration of such display is not fitting. Happily the sentiment of the community has risen in protest, in class organization and in informal discussion, and this thing which put us to the blush, has, in doing so, we hope, set us finally free from it.

NOTICE.

Copy for COLLEGE NEWS should be in the hands of the editors by Friday noon of each week. It is desirable that all communications be written in ink, rather than in pencil, and on one side of the sheet only. The departments are in charge of the following editors:

General Correspondence Agnes E. Rothery
College Calendar, College Notes } A. Margaret Fleisher
Free Press, Society Notes, Music Notes } ...Marion E Markley
Parliament of Fools, Library Notes, Art Notes, Athletic Notes } .....Bessie Eskey
Alumnæ Notes.....Miss Fletcher

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COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 2, at 4.20, P.M., in Billings Hall, Symphony Lecture by Professor Macdougall.

Friday, May 3, at 4.15, P.M., a lecture in Billings Hall by Mr. Ireland on "The Literary Treatment of Colonial History, especially as treated in the writings of Thackeray and Kipling."

7.30, P.M., meeting of the Philosophy Club in the Laboratory, fifth floor, College Hall.

Sunday, May 5, at 11, A.M., services in Houghton Memorial Chapel. Sermon by Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of New Haven.

4, P.M., Bible Study rally in Billings Hall.

7, P.M.

Monday, May 6, at 7.30, P.M., at the Barn, a shirtwaist dance under the auspices of O. Z. Society.

COLLEGE NOTES.

As a result of the elections held this week, the following girls have been chosen to hold Student Government positions for next year:

Vice-Presidents....Estelle Littlefield, 1907, Ellen Cope, 1907
Treasurer.....Ruth Hanford, 1909.
Joint Committee from the College at large { Ethel Greene, 1907 / Elizabeth Blish, 1910

Paintings by Lucy S. Conant will be on exhibition at the Art Building, from April 24 to May 20.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston announces a fellowship to be awarded to a Wellesley graduate for the investigation of social conditions and opportunities for women. The fellowship will be awarded by the president and directors of research work at the Union, and by the Wellesley Department of Economics.

A mass meeting to practice college songs was held at the Barn, Monday evening, April 22. There will be singing at College Hall, every Wednesday evening from 7 to 7.30 and in place of step-singing in inclement weather.

Miss Pendleton and Miss Calkins entertained the Graduate Club at luncheon, Monday, April 22, at Norumbega. A meeting of the club was held in the evening.

Mrs. Watkins, an honorary member of 1909, visited Wellesley last week. An informal reception was held for her at the Agora House, Tuesday afternoon, April 23.

On Wednesday, April 24, the formal ballot for president of the Christian Association for 1907-'08 was cast, resulting in the election of Dorothy Fuller. The final ballot for the remaining offices of the association will be held this week.

Dr. Colin A. Scott, master of the Boston Normal School and secretary of the recent Social Education Congress addressed the students of the Department of Pedagogy, Tuesday afternoon, April 23.

The men of the Faculty met at Mr. Hamilton's house on Tuesday afternoon, April 23. Dr. Riddle gave a very interesting paper on "The Fungus that preys on the Brown-tail moth," after which refreshments were served.

The "Chrikels Italians" of Boston entertained the Social Study Circle of Wellesley College at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston on the evening of Monday, April 29.

At a meeting of the Class of 1908, Wednesday, April 24, Miss Frida Semler was elected Editor-in-Chief of the Legenda for 1908.

At a meeting of the Class of 1909, Thursday, April 25, Miss Winifred Finley was elected as delegate to Silver Bay for the Class of 1909.

Miss Anna Martin Newton has been appointed member of the Magazine Board from 1909.

On Sunday afternoon, April 28, there was a Mission Study Rally at Longfellow Pond, at 4, P.M. Dr. H. P. S. Tailer addressed the meeting.

The annual luncheon of the Chicago Wellesley Club took place Saturday, May 4, at the Stratford Hotel.

Certain members of the Freshman Class were entertained at a tea by the Christian Association on Thursday afternoon, April 25, at Wilder Hall.

The Vincent Club of Boston gave three performances of "Valtovekossago altozar," at Jordan Hall, April 24, 25, and 26, in aid of the Vincent Memorial Hospital. The formidable title is the Hungarian for vaudeville.

The Faculty Dennier Club held a regular meeting, Wednesday, April 24.

The Class of 1910 held a Silver Bay prayer meeting at Noanett parlors on the afternoon of Sunday, April 28. Grace Kilbourne led the meeting. Dorothy Fuller spoke about Silver Bay.

The Cross Country Walking Club tramped to Steep Rock and back on Monday, April 29.

At a meeting of the Deutscher Verein on Monday evening, April 29, German and English student life was compared.

The Class of 1908 had a prayer meeting Sunday evening, April 28, in the Student parlor of College Hall. Dorothy Fuller led the meeting.

At vespers, Sunday, April 21, at the invitation of the College Settlements Association, Miss Bertha Hazard told every simply about the "Hemenway," 100 Tyler street, Boston. She prefaced her talk by saying that she had the same hesitancy in telling about the life at the "Hemenway" that any one of us would feel when telling a number of people about her own home life. An exact name for her home, she explained, was very hard to find, but her ambition is to have it become a settlement of working girls, who can be a distinct power for educational and moral uplifting of the neighborhood. At present there are six working girls living there with Miss Hazard and a friend of hers, making eight in the family. It is a co-operative home for working girls, where for a practical price for board, $4.25 a week, they may live not only a healthy, wholesome life, but experience the joy of giving to their less fortunate friends some of their advantages. To keep the house on a working basis, that is not to run in debt, was considered almost impossible, but for the last four months (the house was started six months ago) there has been a slight balance over and above the expenses. The "Hemenway" is a center for social gatherings for their friends, and on Monday evenings a flourishing choral club meets which has just given a very delightful concert, which is soon to be repeated at Billings Hall.

On Friday evening, April 19, in the Philosophy office, Miss Puffer spoke before some members of the Philosophy Club on "The Problems of Aesthetics." Miss Puffer spoke first of the general problems, the definition of the nature of beauty, and the psychological analysis of the aesthetic experience; she then went on to explain some of the particular fields of research open to the aesthetician, such as the relation of literature to the conduct of life, the establishment of an absolute standard of literary criticism and the analysis of the nature of prose rhythm and of melody in verse. Miss Puffer's talk was followed by informal general discussion.

On Monday evening, April 22, Miss Fisher entertained the Geology Department and a few invited friends by an evening with Margaret Sutton Briscoe (Mrs. Hopkins), at the Agora House. After a short reception Mrs. Hopkins spoke on the "Unreckoned Factor in Life" and illustrated it by reading one of her own stories, "The Price of Peace."

NOTICE.

After May 1, a tennis registration book will be found on the Physical Training Bulletin Board. Everyone wishing to play social tennis will be expected to register, and observe the rules as found in the book. Until May 1, the courts in the West Play Ground are not ready for use.

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1908 RESOLUTIONS.

At a class meeting on Wednesday, April 24, the members of 1908 voted that a request to their friends be published in the College News. We ask them, in special consideration of the famine in Russia, not to give flowers to us at our coming Barnswallow, May 11, but instead to give the money to some member of the committee which has been appointed to collect the funds for the relief of the Russians.

Committee.

Faculty—Professor Wilcox, Professor Hart, Miss Florence Jackson. Students—Louise Platt, 1907, Dorothy Fuller, 1908, Stella Taylor, 1909, Kate Cushman, 1910.

FREE PRESS.

I.

Every year in our Free Press we read a plea from the Treasurer of some organization. Each one of these pleas mean that some girl has done work that she does not wish her successor to be called upon to do. Over five hundred girls failed to pay their Student Government dues this year. Notices have been sent to each one of these, which have cost in money for printing and envelopes, and in actual work, thirteen hours.

No moral is necessary.

Printed reminders are a bad habit which should be unnecessary for all of our new treasurers next year.

Betsey Baird, 1908.

II.

We often meet with girls inclined to underestimate the importance of the class or association officer, who are always ready with their, "oh well, what's the difference? Things will go along just the same no matter who is elected." But this indifferent sort fades into the background during the excitement of spring elections, when college politics are forced upon our attention. "College politics"—farcical in the absence of real issues, deplorable when sunk to the level of personal gossip, ridiculous when so magnified as to absorb all the interest we should devote to world politics and obscure the larger visions of youth—this form of activity is sure to pervade the entire community at two seasons of the year, and is sure to rouse, at some time during her course, even the most stolid and indifferent. And is it not worth while, on the whole? Are we not learning the great lesson of which all America stands in need? Carlyle asserts that "the finding of your Ableman and getting him invested with the symbols of ability, with dignity, worship (worth-ship), royalty, kinghood, or whatever we call it, so that he may actually have room to guide according to his faculty of doing it,—is the business, well or ill accomplished, of all social procedure whatsoever in this world!" Something fundamental in our nature demands leadership, guidance, and government. With our Anglo-Saxon reverence for law and order, we can scarcely conceive of an unorganized social existence, of a community without civil magistrates. But while we do realize the importance of leadership, too many events in our own and in English History prove that we do not always secure the best national leaders. It seems sometimes that as a nation we have not learned one of the first essentials of republican citizenship—how to vote. Is not, then, every honest effort in that direction, time well spent? May we not believe that learning how to vote is just as important as any other lesson at college?

The question is, do we learn the lesson? Have we so organized ourselves as to produce the best machinery for securing the best leaders? Obviously the burden of proving so rests upon the elected candidates. It is they who, by their character and conduct, must silence the objections of numerous critics, within and without the colleges, who declare wasted all the time and energy devoted to college politics. Of course we cannot expect our officers to be perfect; we cannot often hope to find the leader that combines the necessary force and enthusiasm with patience and steadiness, strong conviction with fact, singleness of purpose with breadth of interests, dignity and self-confidence, with impersonal humility and self-sacrifice. But we do expect, and have a right to expect that official duties come before personal pleasures, that, in short, the officer should be preeminently the girl who is there. The official who is there, the one to be depended upon absolutely in her own line of work, is recognized and respected; but is she not all too rare an article in the community? The same old sin of dissipation of energy over too many kinds of activities is just as responsible for most of the laxness in performing official duties as for the intellectual flabbiness that characterizes much of our academic work.

We do not wish to enumerate the faults of our officials when there is no space to balance the list with an account of their virtues. We do wish, however, to call the attention of the college community to one urgent duty, in which class and organization leaders are often found wanting—the duty of becoming acquainted with all or at least the majority of the girls whom they are appointed to lead. At first thought this seems absurd; but still we insist upon this as one of the most important duties of the real leader. We mean a close acquaintance with the personnel of the particular class or organization—the kind of acquaintance that results in knowledge of all the material and in what individuals lies the best material. To become acquainted in this way requires not necessarily a great deal of time or effort. It requires observation—eternally keeping one's eyes and ears open for evidences of character in our every day play, for evidences of good judgment in classroom work. The officer has already a good vantage ground when she begins her term. She, from the mere fact of her election, is sure of the respect, not to say the affection, of at least a majority of the girls she has to deal with, and can always presume upon a certain amount of good feeling toward her.

The chief reason we urge this upon our leaders is that there are entirely too many people here who have never done a thing for class or college, and entirely too many people who seem to be worked to death. 1908, for example, has learned that it has so burdened some of its most capable girls with class and committee work that they have incurred conditions which preclude them from the positions for which all the college needs and wants them. 1907, on the other hand, has had a recent experience which clearly sets forth the other side of the case. We refer to the almost insurmountable difficulties the play committee has met. For three years the mass of the class have done nothing but attend to their own private affairs, either from lack of interest, initiative, or opportunity. After three years of hanging back, then, is it remarkable that they should not be eager to come forward and try something in which self-confidence is the first essential? Now it is evident that our leaders have not yet attained the best methods of learning the capabilities of their followers; have not learned the best ways of arousing the interest, supplying the initiative, or opening the opportunity for individual effort. Everybody has some special ability that could be found and used; and the result would be good for the individual, since it would give her more confidence and make her feel more at home, a more necessary part of class and college; and it would be good also for our organizations. If we are to preserve our traditional democracy; if we are to enjoy well organized associations; if we are to minimize the nervous break-downs; if we are to be sure of the very best material for anything so important, for instance, as the Senior play,—then our officers must find and make use of the talents of as many individuals as possible. We believe we are urging no impossibility when we declare that this ability ought to be a qualification of every officer who is really there. Generosity and fair-mindedness is already a marked characteristic of Wellesley leaders; a little more perseverance and singleness of purpose will accomplish the rest.

J. I. N., 1907.

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THE OPEN MEETING OF THE AGORA.

An event in the social year which is of the greatest interest to the College, is the Open Meeting of the Agora. This was given in the Barn on Saturday evening, the twenty-seventh of April, for the enjoyment of many guests. The Barn itself stood for the spirit of the evening, for it was hung with flags, and the red, white and blue was stretched from pillar to post.

Margaret Ladd opened the meeting by welcoming the guests in the name of the Agora, and explaining the situation. The society was to represent a meeting of the Senate during the one hundred and eighteenth Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. She said that the date of this meeting had been placed in 1909 to obviate the necessity of impersonating present Senators. But although the occasion was fictitious, the situation was true to actual conditions, and the statistics quoted, absolutely correct. Miss Ladd urged the audience to feel themselves a part of the assembly and to remember, although many matters of importance might seem to be omitted, that the Senate had been in session for two days already, and had now come to its final discussion of the matter at hand. This was the Child Labor Reform Bill presented by Mrs. Kelly and its substance is as follows:

I. Requirements.:—

1. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in gainful occupation.

2. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in gainful occupation, who does not measure sixty inches and weigh eighty pounds; and who has not completed the work of eight grades of the public school.

3. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in gainful occupation between the hours of 7 P.M., and 7 A.M., and longer than eight hours in any twenty-four hours; or employed in occupations designated as dangerous by certain responsible officials.

II. Provisions for Enforcement:—

1. The child shall satisfy a competent, examining officer appointed for the purpose, that he fulfills these conditions, and is, moreover, in good health.

2. The parent shall take oath that the child fulfils these requirements, and substantiate the oath by producing satisfactory official records.

3. The employer shall obtain and place on file ready for inspection the records produced by the parent, also a statement of the examining officer that his examination has proved satisfactory. In case of the child's ceasing to work for his employer these papers shall be returned to him.

The Senate was called to order by the President, Margaret Ladd, and the formal discussion of the day was opened by Julia Larimer, who made a strong appeal for the passing of the Bill restricting Child Labor. She pled for the children of to-day who are to become the men of to-morrow, impressing the necessity of fit conditions for their mental and physical development. She asked the Senate of Pennsylvania if its next generations were to be inadequate in health and intellect to meet the demands of the future; and concluded with a strong appeal to the United States for its concentrated attention on this question of vital importance to the honor and welfare of the nation.

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The opposition party then arose in wrath, represented by Harriet Small—the Senator from Fulton County. The senator was much stirred by the control the bill would seem to him to have over the children in the home. He claimed that the parent's control of the child should not be restricted by law; that it was proper and healthy for his small boy to mow the lawn after school-hours and that he seriously opposed any law restricting him in the employment of his children.

Emma McCarroll spoke from the conservative standpoint, acknowledging that the law should be passed, but not at present. She declared that if we send the children to school, the conditions existing in the majority of schools were such that they would have no manual training, nor preparation for a life of manual labor; she urged, moreover, that there would be no occupation for them out of school hours—nothing to interest them except new lines of vice.

The case of Mrs. Dinah Pace's School in Alabama was brought forward by Frances Taft as evidence for the opposition party. This is an instance where the children are given an education and training during the winter, while Mrs. Pace puts them at work during the summer to pay for their board and schooling

Grace Herrick spoke from the capitalist's standpoint against passing the bill. She represented many points on her side of the question emphasizing Miss Small's earlier statements, and giving much new evidence. She claimed that Child Labor was necessary for the profitable running of many of our industries, since it would not be possible to pay a man a man's wages for "sitting on a board" in the coal mines. She instanced also the case in the paper factories where children of three or four could wind the stems of artificial flowers; those of five or six could paste boxes together; "such pretty work," she exclaimed, "as the children of our wealthy families are sent to kindergarten to learn." "Why, children of six or twelve can finish off suits as well as their mothers!" Miss Herrick further claimed that restricting Child Labor would delay the boy just so much in learning his trade. She greatly impressed the assembly by quoting her own case—that of a big capitalist who had gone to work at ten! All her remarks were seconded by Helena Lang of the opposition. This senator gave the instance of two of the best men in his employ—who had begun work at an early age in the factory without any education; and held that it was unfair to the boy to keep him so long from his life's work.

That some children were born so stupid as not to be capable of grasping any book education was declared by Marion Durell. She said that some of the factory children were fit for nothing but such drudgery as they were put to; and attempted to show that this stupidity was a reason for their being denied an education.

Sadie Soffel arranged all the points in favor of the passing of the bill in clear, logical order summing up the evidence and presenting new material. She refuted many of the opposition's statements—giving statistics from Ohio as well as from Pennsylvania to back up her argument. She overthrew Miss Small's

(Continued on Page 7)

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MUSIC NOTES.

The last Symphony Program for this season will be given in Billings Hall, Thursday afternoon, May 2, 1907, at 4.20, in anticipation of the last Symphony Concert for 1906-1907, Saturday evening, May 4, 1907. Following is the concert program:

Overture, Richard III ..... R. Valkmann
Symphonic Poem, Hunnenschlacht ..... Liszt
Eroica Symphony, No. 3 ..... Beethoven

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Spring Song ..... Hollins
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SOCIETY NOTES.

At a regular meeting of Tau Zeta Epsilon held Wednesday evening, April 24, 1907, the following program was given:

Modern American Sculptors ..... Sara Mitchell
Modern French Sculptors ..... Jessie Heber
Meunier ..... Caroline Ware
Watts as a Sculptor ..... Myra Douglas

The pictures given were:
The Rose, Illustration by Walter Appleton Clark, Model, Madeline Piper.
La Princesse deu Pays de la Porcelaine, Whistler. Model, Helen Hussey,

PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

OF INTEREST TO BOTANY STUDENTS.

To-day when the bobolink's warbling song
Woke from its silence of night
I strolled by a dallying brooklet, along
Its sun dancing ripples clear, bright,
Before me the willows, slim branches atrail,
Bent over the little stream's brim—
And each gray pussywillow hung on by its tail
So it wouldn't come off-and-fall in!

MARGARET WHITNEY, '09.

NOTICE.

A limited number of bound volumes of the Wellesley Magazines, for any year, may be obtained for $1.50 per volume. Orders should be sent, before May 15th, to Florence Plummer, Business Manager of the Wellesley Magazine and COLLEGE NEWS, Norumbega Cottage.

THEATER NOTES.

COLONIAL—Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken."
TREMONT—"The Walls of Jericho."
HOLLIS STREET—"Rogers Brothers in Ireland."
PARK—Nance O'Neil in "Cleo."
CASTLE SQUARE—Robin Hood. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MAJESTIC—"The Great Question."
BOSTON—"Coming Thro' the Rye."

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MRS. DAVIDSON'S LECTURE.

Thursday afternoon, April 25, Mrs. H. A. Davidson lectured to the English classes on "Fiction and the Drama." Mrs. Davidson, at the beginning of her talk, brought out the difference between the requirements of a good play, and the requirements of a good novel. This fact, that what constitutes a good novel does not necessarily constitute a good play, is one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of successful dramatization of fiction.

Perhaps the first questions to come up are the questions of time, and place. As regards the question of time, the drama is decidedly limited in comparison with the novel. The stage demands sequence of time, and this involves a great many changes in the production of a work of fiction on the stage. Then, too, a play which covered the long extent of time taken up by some of our novels, would hardly appeal to an audience. Besides these points, the dramatist must always be considering the contemporary point of view. For example, subjects of horror have been withdrawn from vivid presentation on the modern stage, for we have outgrown tolerance of that sort of thing.

Another disadvantage under which the dramatist labors, is the necessity of translating secret motives into visible action. The author of a novel can devote pages to telling the innermost thoughts of his characters; he can give us his personal understanding of them, to help us appreciate their actions. We all know what charm this adds to Thackeray's novels. All of this is impossible in the drama. In this direction lies the greatest difficulty in dramatizing the modern psychological novel. About the only ways left the dramatist to overcome this are side remarks to the audience, and the appeal to the prophetic instinct. Mrs. Davidson next spoke of the difference between fiction and the drama in regard to the limitations of place. In the Middle Ages, French critics denounced the extreme to which Shakespeare had gone in his change of scene; from England to France, and back to England again in one play seemed ridiculous to them. Nowadays the limits of space are not so serious. Modern means of transportation have made things which seemed impossible to them of every day occurrence to us. Nevertheless some limit of space is necessary in the drama; there must be some unity of time and place. At first glance it would seem that this limit of place were not a necessity at all in modern fiction—but, as Mrs. Davidson said, those writers who carry their transition of place to the extreme, usually fail. A writer of fiction, too, must ask, whether in his transitions from place to place, he can keep an essential unity. In Kipling's "Kim" the great road through India is a clue, a motive which keeps a unity in all of his transitions of place.

One point where the dramatist has the advantage is in the matter of background and other simple accessories which are often confused with the plot in the story or novel. The dramatist cannot possibly suffer from this danger, for the setting is all done for him in a moment when the curtain goes up.

As soon as you go from description to practical matter, however, the advantages are all with the novelist. The drama excludes almost all antecedent material, which so often plays an important part in fiction. The only legitimate excuse for antecedent material on the stage, lies with the actors and the action on the stage, not with the audience. While the novelist almost always takes the reader into his confidence, the dramatist, in writing a play must exclude the audience. Of the various devices left to the playwright for introducing antecedent material, almost all retard the action.

While a novel may be primarily for the presentation of character, a play must show plot or action. A character study therefore is really not suitable material for the stage, although Markheim, the dramatization of Stevenson's short story, as played by the younger Irving is a remarkable example of successful character study on the stage. A novel may be written from the point of view of one character, but not so a play. The dramatist must enter impartially into sympathy with each of his characters.

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(Continued from Page 5.)

THE OPEN MEETING OF THE AGORA.

objection to the interference of the bill in the father's control of his child, by reminding her that it was stated "in gainful occupation."

The economic side of the question was clearly put by Dorothy Mills who firmly stated that it was not cheap to employ child labor, citing cases in many of the large factories. She spoke of the largest glass factory in Pennsylvania, where children under sixteen years of age were not employed, and testified as to the success of the institution.

This side of the question was further treated by Ruth French who refuted Miss Durell's statement that many children were too stupid for anything save drudgery. Marian Bosworth and Marie Warren spoke "impromptu" from the floor—both in favor of passing the bill.

It was then moved that the discussion be closed and a rising vote of the whole assembly be taken. There was a general stir in the audience, who were evidently staunch advocates of the bill; and after expressing their great appreciation, they wandered off in groups to enjoy the hospitality of the Agora.

ART EXHIBITIONS NOW OPEN.

Museum of Fine Arts—Japanese Sword Guards.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Jewelry.
Museum of Fine Arts—Jamestown Exhibit.
Kimball's Galleries—Mr. Wardle's Pastels.
Kimball's Galleries—Monadnock in Winter.
Doll and Richard's—Mr. Robinson's Water Colors.
Doll and Richard's—Etchings by Anders Zorn.
Vose's Galleries—Pictures by Eugene Boudin.
Gill's Galleries—Mr. Tompkins' Paintings.
Boston Art Club—Mr. Taylor's Illustrations.
Hatfield's Galleries—Mr. Murphy's Sketches.
Dunton and Gardner's—Mr. Fairbank's Paintings.
Cobb's Galleries—Miss Carlisle's Pictures.
Boston Camera Club—Exhibition of Photographs.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

During Professor Coman's two years' absence, her classes will be conducted by Miss Edith Abbott, Ph.D., University of Chicago. For the current year Miss Abbott holds the travelling fellowship provided by the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. She is now at the London School of Political Economy prosecuting the study of wage statistics with special reference to the status of women wage-earners, an investigation begun at Chicago four years since. The first fruits of this inquiry have appeared in a series of articles published by the Journal of Political Economy. The ultimate result will be the chapters on History of Wages and Cost of Living, Women's Work and Wages, and Child Labor, which Miss Abbott is to contribute to the Industrial History of the United States now in process of preparation by the Carnegie Institution.

THE ECONOMICS CLUB.

At 7.30, P. M., Friday, May 3d, Mr. Charles E. Persons of Cambridge will address the Economics Club on the subject "Factory Labor in Massachusetts." Mr. Persons has been making especial investigations in this subject, and will discuss the legislation and the economic conditions of this state, those of the past as well as those of the present. The meeting will be held in room 235 of College Hall. All members of the college interested in this subject are invited.

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ALUMNÆ NOTES.

This column will contain items concerning Alumnæ, former students, and past and present members of the Faculty. Other items will occasionally be added which are thought to be of especial interest to the readers of the Alumnæ Notes.

President Hazard and Professor Bates spent Easter Sunday in Jerusalem.

In the May number of "Harper's," is a story entitled "The Dream of the Morning," by Mrs. Abby Mcguire Roach, 1893-94.

The Century Magazine for May publishes some clever bits of "philosophical nonsense" over the signature of Mary Jessie Gidley, 1906. Following are two of them:—

"Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Studying Hume for exam:
And she said, "I can't see,
If ideas are me,
Just exactly where all of me am!"

"John Boyce would not read Royce,
His friend would not read James:
So they monized and they pragmatized
And called each other names."

Miss Inez J. Gardner, 1904, has been with the New York Dramatic Mirror, since January, 1907.

After April 2, the address of Mrs. Mary Bowen Brainerd will be 342 Otis street, West Newton, Mass.

Miss Mary G. Cannon, 1895, has accepted a position as teacher of physical training in the Brooklyn (New York) Training School for teachers. She will leave her present position as Supervisor of Physical Training in the Newton (Massachusetts) schools early in May. Her Brooklyn address is to be 196 Joralemon street.

Miss Abbie Paige, 1896, will next year be associated with Miss Louise McNair, 1896, at Holmes Hall, St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Ethel Pennell, 1898, has a position as cataloguer at the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York City.

The Connecticut Valley Wellesley Club held its meeting on Saturday, April 20, at 3 o'clock in Center Church, Hartford, Connecticut. Miss Helen R. Mason, 1893, president of the club, was in charge of arrangements for the meeting. About thirty-five members with a number of guests were present and greatly enjoyed an informal talk given by Miss Mary Caswell on "Matters of College Interest."

The attention of all students who are intending to teach next year is called to the following appointments:

3.20, Saturday, May 11. An address from Dr. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., on "The Function of the School in Developing Character. This address was one of a series given under the combined management of Teachers' College, The Ethical Culture School, and The Round Table, New York City. It is hoped that all students intending to teach will be present.

3.20, Saturday, May 18. Miss Caswell will give a short talk on "The Regulations for the Use of Teachers' Registry, adding other suggestions which may be of practical use.

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Early notice of the above appointments is given that seniors may make no plans which will interfere with their attendance.

The two scholarships, which are offered for college preparation in the Balliol School, both fall vacant for the year 1907-1908.

These Scholarships are of the value of $800 each, and are open exclusively to girls who intend to go to college and who can give a reasonable assurance that they will do so when their preparation is complete.

Candidates must be at least fifteen years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of good scholarship, character, and general capacity. The Scholarships are intended to offer a means of development to girls of high personal and intellectual worth, who would otherwise be unable, financially, to command the advantages of the best preparation for college.

The award is made for one year, but may be renewed for a second or third year at the discretion of the Head of the School.

A year book of the School and further particulars in regard to the Scholarships will be furnished upon request.

Address:

Miss Edith Rockwell Hall, Head,
The Balliol School,
Utica, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

Routzahn—Hayward. On April 20, 1907, at Yonkers, New York, Miss Dora Shearer Hayward, 1902, to Mr. Elvin Clifford Routzahn. At home after June first, at 1614 Gibson Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Pierce—Moody. On April 29, 1907, at Sylvan, Texas, Miss Lallie Joe Moody, 1905, to Mr. Percy Pieronet Pierce.

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